general pyshc notes all year

General Psychology (Athabasca University)

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Quiz 1

Question 1: In the context of Cognitive Science, what is “testimony?”

a) **The psychological effect of decreased performance on a test because of pressure to succeed.**
b) When a person describes their experience in a courtroom.
c) Beliefs that people get by having them communicated to them by someone else.

- Question 2: According to the studies mentioned in class, what is the correct order for maximizing effectiveness of studying?

a) **Walking, studying, sleeping**
b) Studying, walking, sleeping
c) Sleeping, walking, studying

Question 4: Which of the following is among the criticisms of neuroscience?

a) It’s too applied and doesn’t tell us enough about basic research
b) It is overly optimistic about the future of AI
c) **It leans too far towards nature in the nature/nurture debate**

Question 5: Which is a thought experiment?

a) **Lab experiments in which people’s thoughts are recorded through verbal report**
b) Using brain imaging to see where thoughts occur in the brain
c) A situation is described to a person. The results are what the person imagines

Question 7: A baby **bind?** Is presented with a painted **something** when it comes out of its egg. The bird treats the **something something** did the bird **cow? (Picture is too blurry)**

a) Assumption
b) **Imprinding?**
c) Observational learning

Question 8: What function to the hippocampus known to be associated with?

a) **Transforming short-term tinto long-term memories**
b) Reflexes
c) Critical thinking and planning

Question 10: Which kind of AI uses analogy?

a) **Case-based reasoning**
b) Chess playing programs
c) Constraint satisfaction

Question 11: Which of the following is NOT a step of analogy?

a) Mapping
b) Retrieval

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c) Template matching

Question 12: Why do humans and other animals play?

a) Because they are trained to by their parents.
b) To practice for real-world action
c) Human children play because of cultural conditioning. Non-human animals do not play

Question 13: Which of the following is a reason cognitive scientist believe in the declarative/procedural distinction?

a) The abilities and disabilities of patient H.M.
b) There is no distinction what are typically called "procedural " memories are actually declaration plan.
c) Recent brain scanning studies indicate the precise area in which declaration memories are procedural memories are stored.

Question 14: Who are some major cognitive science theorist in analogy and metaphor?

a) Lakoff, Gentner, Hofstadter
b) Miller. ANderson, Chomsky
c) Freud ,Skinner ,Hambrick

Question 17: Why does research show that taking notes by hand is superior to using a computer?

a) Because the use of computers makes people lazier in general
b) Because the electromagnetic field generated by a laptop interferes with synaptic connection
c) Because with a computer your tend to write too much

Question 19: Which describes negative punishment?

a) Hurting someone for revenge.
b) Activity hurting a creature to make it stop doing something.
c) Remove a stimulus to decrease a behaviour.

Question 20: In analogy, what is "indexing?"

a) Determining the symbols that can be used as queries to retrieve…
b) Careful study of analogs before mapping the component parts
c) Creating the index of a book

Question 21: Which is true of long-term memory in humans?

a) Other people have biological access to it ?
b) It has declarative and procedural elements
c) It need not first to be in short term memory

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Question 22: What technology can help people who have writing deficits?

- **a) Large key computer keyboards**
- b) Text to speech software that reads text aloud
- c) Dragon Nationally Speaking

Question 23: Which step analogy is “determining whether the transfer did what you want

- a) Adaptions
- **b) Mapping**
- c) Evaluation

Question 24: What do all robots use to alter their environments?

- **a) Sensors**
- b) Artificial arms
- c) Actuators

Question 25: Why is Anki particularly good for studying in flash-card formally

- a) Anki uses multi-sensory stimuli to encourage deep pr
- **b) Anki shows you the cards you most need to study**
- c) Anki uses speech recognition determine whether or not

Question 26: When light enters the eye. It forms a pattern of light known as?

- a) It is a transformed into a fact-like representation
- **b) It never enters long-term memory because**
- c) A spatially-organized series of colours is stored

Question 17: Why is it good to study at night, according to the lecture?

- **a) Sleep helps encode long-term memory**
- b) People are more alert at night
- c) There are fewer distractions at night

Question 19: Which is an example of classical conditioning?

- a) A person learns to appreciate the music of mozart after taking a music
- b) A person's music memory is improved after doing workout conditioning
- **c) Someone learns to smile at the smell of coffee because he likes his**

Question 27: How does Structure Mapping claim analogical mapping works?

- a) By looking at the architecture of building and the geography of the land
- b) Relations are more important than objective idenatives
- **c) Simulations of the parts of things determine mappings**

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Quiz 2

Question 1: What characterizes sleep paralysis?

- **a) Inability to sleep**
- b) Times during sleep when dreaming does not happen
- c) Feelings of terror

Question 2: What levels are in the correct order from low to high ?

- **a) Cognitive, sociological**
- b) Cognitive, biological
- c) Psychological, cognitive

Question 3: Why do we need to explain learning cognitive level ?

- a) The explanation of certain behaviors without the language of information processing is vague
- b) We need to understand the biological structure of brain
- **c) We need to understand the non-causal, statistical models for learning**

Question 4: Which is true of long-term memory, in humans ?

- a) Other people have biological access to it
- b) It need not first be in short-term memory
- **c) It has declarative and procedural elements**

Question 5: Which statement best describes dreams in non-REM sleep?

- a) They tend to be dull
- **b) They no longer than REM dreams b**
- c) They are accompanied by rapid movements of the eyes

Question 6: Why is it good to study at night, according to the lecture?

- a) People are more alert at night
- **b) Sleep helps encode long-term memory**
- c) There are fewer distractions

Question 7: What kinds of happiness are scientist in ?

- **a) Life satisfaction and moment-to-moment happiness**
- b) Contentful happiness and ecstasy
- c) Mental and social happiness

Question 8: Which of the following is NOT a step of analogy?

- a) Retrieval
- b) Mapping
- **c) Template matching**

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Question 9: A guiding metaphor of current cognitive science is that the mind is like what ?

a) A computer
b) A computer program
c) A quantum computer

Question 10: Which is true about learning disabilities?

a) They are often the result of poor high school education
b) They are distinct from global learning implements
c) They can be cured with proper treatment

Question 11: Which is true of long-term memory, in human?

a) It need not first be in short-term memory
b) It has declarative and procedural elements
c) Other people have biological access to it

Question 12: Which of the following has been found to be true AND is evidence that morality ecnocled?

a) Right-wing political views are associated with more moral foundations than left-wing views
b) Under time pressure people make more prosocial decisions
c) People become more or less deontological depending on which path they make through the moral stages.

Question 13: Sometimes people respond differently when required to respond quickly. When this happens, what do cognitive scientist often attribute the fact behaviour to?

a) Evolved or well-learned behaviour
b) Especially reasoned behaviour, like that described in Malcolm Gladwell's book "Blink"
c) Behaviour that relies more on the frontal lobes of the brain

Question 14: Can a streaming movies system's recommendation system be considered a cognitive agent?

a) No, because it does not have a body
b) No, because it does not use creativity
c) Yes, because it executes a cognitive task

Question 15: What kind of happiness are scientist interested in?

a) Mental and social happiness
b) Contentful happiness and ecstasy
c) Life satisfaction and moment-to-moment happiness

Question 16: Who are some major cognitive science theorists in analogy and metaphor?

d) Freud ,Skinner ,Hambrick
e) Miller. ANderson, Chomsky

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f) Lakoff, Gentner, Hofstadter

Question 17: If there is a very,very cheap item on the menu (relative to the other items), what will it encourage people to do?

a) Buy more items than they normally would.
b) Buy something cheaper than they normally would..
c) Buy something more expensive than they normally would.

Question 18: Which of the statements best describes dream in non-REM sleep?

a) They are accompanied by rapid movement of the eyes
b) They are longer than REM dreams
c) They tend to be dull

Question 19**:** Some people stop remembering dreams. What is this almost always caused by?

a) Sleeping pills and other neuropharmocologines.
b) Forebrain injuries.
c) Post-traumatic stress disorder.

Question 20: Which list contains entities all from the same level of analysis?

a) Response time, dopamine stimulus
b) Production, goal, mental image
c) Synapses, axon, belief

Question 21: A person puts on rubber-soled shoes and as a result it runs faster on a stick surface. This is an example of what bias?

a) Risk compensation
b) Perception bias
c) Pareidolia

Question 22: What is the relationship between theories and hypotheses?

a) Theories provide broad accounts of the world. Hypotheses are specific predictions based on theories.
b) Theories are sets of scientific laws that are well-established by experiments. Hypotheses have yet to be tested.
c) Theories are unproven. Hypotheses are sometimes proven and sometimes disproven.

Question 23: According to the terms used in class. If we were to view a small phone as a robot, we would consider the vibration function to be what?

a) Sensor
b) Notifier
c) Actuator

Question 24: Most learning disabilities affect

a) Writing

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b) Reading
c) Math

Question 25**:** Which list contains entities all from the same level of analysis?

a) **Synapse , axon, belief**
b) Production , goal, mental image
c) Response time, dopamine, stimulus

Question 26: What is it called when one realizes, in a dream, that one is dreaming?

a) The Dunning-Kruger effect
b) Auto-executives dreaming
c) Lucid Dreaming

Question 27: What happens if you play classical music for a baby over the course of a year?

a) What frequent exposures, the music will cause changes in brain architecture that allows for more flexible thinking, resulting in a higher creativity
b) Each instance of listening has a short-term effect on intelligence because of arousal
c) It has a good long-term effect on intelligence

Question 28: Which levels are in the correct order from low to high?

a) Cognitive , biological
b) Cognitive , sociological
c) Psychological , cognitive

Question 29: Why do we need to explain learning at the cognitive level?

a) We need to understand the non-causal, statistical models for learning
b) We need to understand the biological structure of brain
c) The explanation of certain behaviours without the language of information processing is vague

Question 30: What is evolutionary psychology?

a) Using hypotheses generated by thinking about human evolutionary history
b) The study of why people believe in evolution or creationism
c) The change in the opinions of psychologists over the course of history

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Quiz 3

Question 1: What is a reasonable explanation for why we do not take particular notice of bizarreness during dreams?

a) The relative deactivation of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex.
b) The relative activation of the caudate nucleus.
c) Because of the chaotic input from the brainstem.

Question 2: If there is a very,very cheap item on the menu (relative to the other items), what will it encourage people to do?

d) Buy something cheaper than they normally would.
e) Buy something more expensive than they normally would.
f) Buy more items than they normally would.

Question 3: What is “underachievement?”

a) Performing well enough to satisfy parents and instructors, but not achieving personal potential.
b) Performing worse than would be expected by general intelligence.
c) Performing poorly.

Question 4: What is a way to remove a person’s consciousness of something that person is doing?

a) Surgically remove their cerebellum.
b) Have that person repeat the activity many times.
c) Have that person multitask (for example, count backwards from 700) during the activity.

Question 5: Some people stop remembering dreams.. What is this almost always caused by?

d) Post-traumatic stress disorder.
e) Sleeping pills and other neuropharmocologines.
f) Forebrain injuries.

Question 6: Which describes negative punishment?

d) Activity hurting a creature to make it stop doing something.
e) Remove a stimulus to decrease a behaviour.
f) Hurting someone for revenge.

Question 7: The leading cognitive architectures hold that thought works through __

a) Information control theory.
b) Spreading activation through a network of action symbols. The most active symbols determine the next action.
c) Firing condition- action rules.

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Question 8: What is the relationship between theories and hypotheses ?

d) Theories provide broad accounts of the world. Hypotheses are specific predictions based on theories.
e) Theories are unproven. Hypotheses are sometimes proven and sometimes disproven.
f) Theories are sets of scientific laws that are well-established by experiments. Hypotheses have yet to be tested.

Question 9: In science, what is a “model?”

a) A theory, which has theoretical entities and can generate hypotheses.
b) A representation that excludes unimportant information.
c) The best example of a class of things, an ideal.

Question 10: Why is the belief that people act abnormally when there is a full moon so widespread?

a) The Moon Effect.
b) The availability Heuristic
c) Confirmation Bias

Question 11: Which is true long-term memory, in humans?

a) It has declarative and procedural elements.
b) Other people have biological access to it.
c) It need not first be in short-term memory.

Question 12: When dreams are bizarre, we often don't notice until we are awake. Why might this be?

a) Because of inhibitory activation fro the cerebellum.
b) Dreams tend to scene-shift, distracting us from the strange content of dreams.
c) The relative deactivation of the frontal brain areas during dreaming.

Question 13: Suppose four houses all have access to the same pool area. Over time, who will clean up the area around the pool. What is this an example of?

a) Tragedy of the commons
b) Paradox of cooperation
c) Reciprocal altruism

Question 14: Which of these neurotransmitters is associated with pattern detection?

a) Adrenaline
b) GABA
c) Dopamine

Question 15: What are the four historical fields that compose cognitive science?

a) Psychology , philosophy, neuroscience, anthropology

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b) Psychology , philosophy, neuroscience, computer science
c) Psychology , philosophy, linguistics , computer science

Question 16: As things become automatic, they become?
a) Easier, faster and more conscious
b) Easier, faster and less conscious
c) Easier, slower and less conscious

Question 17: What percentage of how religious people are is attributable to their genetic makeup?
a) 79-90%
b) 0-5%
c) 40-60%

Question 18: Which is true of the actual effect of the full moon on behaviours?
a) There is no effect of the full moon on the behaviour
b) The full moon makes people act more aggressively because of the gravitational pull of the moon on the water in our bodies.
c) The full moon and the new moon have the same effect on strage behaviour, because of those phases of the moon both the sn and the moon's gravity are pulling in the same directions and are not at the cross-purposes. The effect, however is small.

Question 19: Intuition is often the result of what?
a) The functioning of old-brain processes
b) Reasoning about recently about recently acquired declarative knowledge.
c) Conscious case-based reasoning

Question 20: Which list contains entities all from the same level of analysis?
d) Response time, dopamine, stimulus
e) Production , goal, mental image
f) Synapse , axon, belief

Question 21: When does a downward counterfactual reduce happiness?
a) When the downward emotion is twice as bad as the current positive emotion
b) Never. Thinking about how your life could be worse reliable makes one happier
c) When the person imagining thinks "that could have been me"

Question 22: Which step of analogy is "determining whether the transfer did what you wanted it to do?"
a) Evaluation
b) Mapping
c) Adaption

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Question 23: Which levels are in the correct order from low to high?

d) Psychological , cognitive
e) Cognitive , sociological
f) Cognitive , biological

Question 24: Suppose a husband and wife get into a fistfight, and both are equally responsible for starting it. They believe that the police are supposed to arrest the person who doesn't call the police. How might a cognitive scientist describe the situation the husband and wife were in before the police were called?

a) Prisoner's dilemma
b) First - blood principle
c) Tragedy of the commons

Question 25: What is utilitarianism?

a) The belief that objects are valuable based on their utility. That is, how useful they are to society
b) The belief that acting to get the most good to the most people is the best way to act
c) The belief that acting according to a set of principles, universally applied without regard to particular situations, is the best way to act.

Question 26: Kerri is thinking of buying a coat but is unsure. The salesperson suggest she buy it and simply return it later if she decides she doesn't like it. Kerri agrees and buys the coat. What will the effect of being able to return the coat have on Kerri? (note: there is no typo in the question.)

a) She will like the coat less because of the endowment effect.
b) She will take poor care of the coat because she will not quite feel that it is hers.
c) She will like the coat less because people are happier when they can't go back on their own

Question 27: Which philosophical method involves describing a hypothetical situation relying on the reader's intuition about it?

a) Conceptual simulation
b) Thought experimentation
c) Virtual experimentation

Question 28: Which of the following is an example of a reductionist view?

a) A psychologist is dismissive of biological models of memory because she believes memory is far too complicated to be described by the arrangement of neurons
b) A biologist is dismissive of psychological models of memory because she believes everything in the brain will eventually be understood at the level of the neuron.
c) Some phenomena are better understood by one domain is (e.g. psychology), while other phenomena are better understood by other (e.g. biology).

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Question 29: Which level of study specializes in the Information Processing Level?

a) Psychological
b) Computer
c) Cognitive

Question 30: How does cognitive science differ from psychology?

a) There are cognitive topic, such as memory, that psychology studies but cognitive science does not
b) Cognitive science involves multiple disciplines
c) There is no difference

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Extra Sauce

CGSC 1001 Mysteries of the Mind Sample
Exam / Midterm Questions Multiple Choice
Questions
(I've left out the options for some):

Which accurately described positive
reinforcement?
a) The reinforcement of the values of a culture
b) Encouraging morally good behaviors using a schedule of positive and negative stimulation
c) It increases the frequency and probability of a behaviour – Answer?

A girl uses her memory of using her iPod to use her TV. She reasons
that the volume buttons on the iPod correspond to some buttons on the
TV. Which part of analogy is she using?
a) Conceptual metaphor
b) Mapping
c) Retrieval

Olfaction turns what kinds of physical entities
into mental representations?
a) Chemical
b) Factions of pressure waves in air or water
c) The question makes no sense because olfaction has nothing directly to do with physical entities.

Q: Which is a higher level
of analysis, biology or
physics? A:

Q: Positive punishment and negative reinforcement are
examples of what kind of learning? A: Operant
Conditioning

Q: What is
a
distributed
cognitive
system? A:

Q: What is the field that researches the
creation of intelligent software called? A:

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Computer Science

Q: What are the main areas of research in linguistics?
A: Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics

Q: What is hyperbolic discounting?
A:

Q: What part of analogy involves finding correspondences between the parts of two analogs? A:

Q: What kind of monkey has different calls for different predators? A:

Q: What sense are we using when we see with our eyes? A:

Q: Is it better to study in the same place, or in multiple places? A: Multiple Places

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MY NOTES / 1ST MID-TERM EXAM
QUESTIONS

1. What is Cognitive Psychology?
   A) Animal cognition – sometimes comparing it to other species, specifically humans
   B) Studying the language of humans through experiments
   C) Basic research in human internal mental processes

2. What are some critiques to Psychology
   A) Too much Model Building, Empiricism, the understanding of the complexity of Language
   B) Not enough Model Building, Dustbowl Empiricism, Methodologically Limited, the underestimate of the complexity of Language
   C) Conformity within society, either too little or too much of Model Building, Methodologically Limited, Language not being complex enough to use it within Psychology

3. What are some methods of Philosophy?
   A) Experiments that will answer the world's biggest questions, problems that they need to overcome (Pure Philosophical problems), commonsense observations
   B) Thought experiments, conceptual analysis, argumentation, commonsense observations
   C) None of the above, Philosophy does not have any methods

4. How many subfields of Philosophy that compose Cognitive Science?
   A) 5 (of Mind, of Matter, of Love, of Science, and of Language)
   B) 2 (of Mind, and of Science)
   C) 3 (of Mind, of Science, and of Language)

5. What is Functionalism?
   A) How certain things function in a particular system (not everything that exists is best described by the physical traits)
   B) Mental states that are similar to physical states
   C) Conscience Experience

6. 'Building mental processes with computer programs' is what?
   A) Robots
   B) Human-Computer Interaction
   C) Artificial Intelligence

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7. Most Cognitive Science subfields are defined by their methods, what subfield is strongly characterized by both its subject matter and methods?
   A) Artificial Intelligence
   B) Linguistics
   C) Neuroscience

8. What is Neuroscience?
   A) How the brain processes information and creates cognitive processes. The biological functions of mental phenomena.
   B) Science that involves neurons
   C) Science directed towards space

9. What is Reductionist?
   A) Once we figure out Cognitive Science, each subfield of Cognitive Science will also be explained

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B) Once we figure out Language, all of Psychology will be explained
C) Once we figure out neuroscience, all of Psychology will be explained

10. How people (usually children) learn, and how we can design education to help them effectively do it.
A) Education
B) Learning Styles
C) Cognitive Science within the Educational Systems

11. 'Go to a place, take out a notebook and write about what they are doing' is an example of:
A) Qualitative
B) Organizations
C) Cognitive Anthropology

12. What is sleeping good for?
A) Long term memory
B) Short term memory
C) Better sleep cycle

13. Learning Disabilities: Turning statements into questions will help you identify?
A) Your life goal
B) Your answers
C) Your main ideas

14. What is a Psycheducational Assessment?
A) Student identify early in life, usually academic impairment with difficulty writing, reading, or math – to test if you have a learning disability
B) To test your knowledge on education associated with Psychology
C) Psychology's tactics to improve the education of students

15. How much evidence is there to support the different learning styles?
A) Weak
B) Moderate
C) Strong

16. What way is best to take notes?
A) Typing on a computer
B) Note Taking on paper
C) Absorbing the information without the need to write it down

17. Can humans multitask efficiently?
A) Yes

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B) Sometimes
C) No

18. When is it best to review your notes?
A) Every single day
B) Once in a while
C) Only when exams are near

19. Time Management: How should you structure your day?

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A) You shouldn't
B) Make sure your free time is actually being scheduled for something else, something more productive (reading a book, doing homework, writing, etc.) – update and prioritize your schedule every so often - Scheduling your free-time will make you more happy
C) Have every minute of every day scheduled so that you can live the most efficient life possible

20. Which way best helps improve your memory / memorization when it comes to education?
A) Flash Cards
B) Reading off paper/computer notes
C) Reviewing important topics completely based off memory

21. What is considered to be the working definition of a Learning Disability?
A) Associated with structural differences in the brain – first starts to appear when they begin to learn how to read and write – but is present since birth - IQ not in the average range – distinct from global intellectual impairments
B) People who are unable to learn
C) People who refuse to learn, and thereby destroying any connection to the brain that helps that person learn

22. What are some specific Cognitive Weaknesses with people with a LD?
A) Visual Processing, Auditory Processing, Working Memory, and Processing Speed
B) Reading, writing, math, speaking, difficulty with motor abilities
C) Not having the motivation to learn at their own level

23. What is Subject Matter?
A) Study of minds – other than humans – and figuring out how they are different between two kinds of species
B) Study of minds and thinking, especially at the information processing level.
C) Applies methodologies from multiple disciplines to multiple problems from those disciplines.

24. What is Phonology?
A) The sound associated with letters in only accents found within North America
B) The sound associated with words within the English language only
C) The sounds connected to each words (and in each different accent too)

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25. What is Syntax?
    A) **Grammar, how words are put together in a sentence**
    B) Punctuation, how it is used in sentences
    C) Spelling, how words can have two meanings (‘two’, ‘too’, and ‘to’)

26. What is Semantics?
    A) **Meaning in a certain word and how it may have more than one meaning, or how a certain word could be placed in different ways in a sentence.**
    B) How words can be associated with an object that is not tangible, even though there is no intangible object known (ex. Soul/Spirit)
    C) How it is more difficult for certain individuals to learn/grasp the definition of larger words than others

27. What is Pragmatics?
    A) When someone asks a question, and then someone else answers it directly, without any nonsense

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B) Not giving the expected/appropriate response. When someone asks do you have the time, and someone answers yes (instead of the actual time) – they do not answer the initial question, but they do acknowledge the fact that the question was asked

C) When someone directs the answer to a question, intentionally, in the wrong direction – leading others to believe this misinformation

28. What is: 'Getting data from the world – understand how the world works by observing how the world works'?
    A) Dustbowl Imperial
    B) Dustbowl Empiricism
    C) Dustbowl Empowered

29. What is 'They will dig to find the real meaning of the world'?
    A) Conceptual Analysis
    B) Conceptual Evidence
    C) Conceptual Data

30. What is Neuroimaging:
    A) Taking pictures of the mind at work (which part of the brain is active), single-cell recording, anatomical observation, computer modeling, pharmaceutical effects, genetic analysis, etc.
    B) Picture taking of people's heads and using computer software to determine what the people's brains look like
    C) Assuming how smart people are by taking pictures of people's brains

31. The critique of 'Research cannot be generalized enough to be useful across therefore it can be expensive' is found within what sub-field of Cognitive Anthropology?
    A) Acculturation
    B) Assumptions
    C) Enculturation

32. The Philosophy of Science is what?
    A) Ex. 'How is happiness and sadness different?'
    B) Ex. 'What emotions are considered feminine, and what emotions are considered masculine?'
    C) Ex. 'Is rage the same thing as anger?'

33. The Philosophy of Language is what?
    A) We have a concept of a unicorn, and we have a

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representation of what it is associated with the concept

B) How we are able to express our philosophical feelings
C) The idea that language was originally founded within the field of Philosophy

34. The Philosophy of Mind is what?
A) The 'big questions' that our minds have developed
B) Questions about (human) minds
C) The debate of 'Mind over Matter'

35. What is the Matthew affect?
A) The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer
B) The rich give to the poor, and the poor give to the rich
C) Every so often, the rich and the poor switch incomes – to get a better perspective on life

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36. What is ‘Animal cognition – sometimes comparing it to other species, specifically humans’?
    A) Cognitive Psychology
    B) Comparative Psychology
    C) Comparative Cognitive Science

37. What is the ‘Studying the language of humans through experiments’?
    A) Psycholinguistics
    B) Linguistics in Psychology (terms and definitions in Psychology)
    C) How psychology shaped language (introducing new words)

38. What is Linguistics?
    A) Language is too complex for humans, so humans study the simplest version of it possible
    B) Language is easy – and becomes easier when studied
    C) It is very complex when you study it, however, when you don’t study it, it can seem very easy

39. How are ‘Case Studies’ a critique of the subfield of ‘Education’?
    A) Case Studies are worthless or close to it; it’s too applied and not telling us enough about basic cognitive processes.
    B) Case Studies are worthless or close to it because it cannot be used in the subfield of Education
    C) Case Studies are worthless or close to it, as they cannot be generalized because it can only be applied to the individual who the Case Study is about – Case Studies can only be applied to one individual

40. Cognitive systems includes:
    A) Perception Environment Action Cognitive System (restart)
    B) Environment Perception Cognitive System Action (restart)
    C) Action Perception Environment Cognitive System (restart)

41. How can we describe memory at different levels of explanation?
    A) Biologically (ex. In the hippocampus) and Functionally (ex. Long-term and Short-term)
    B) Sensory (ex. Vision) and Biologically (ex. In the hippocampus)
    C) Functionally (ex. Long-term and Short-term) and Sensory (ex. Vision)

42. Which part of the brain appears to be important for transferring short term memory into long term memories?
    A) Amygdala
    B) Corpus
    C) Hippocampus

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43. For memory, most Cognitive Scientists are interested in the structure of_

    at the cognitive level. (It's the level above the implementation level (e.g., neurons, or disks).

    A) Knowledge
    B) Learning
    C) Sensors

44. What is Habituation?

    A) You continuously jump when you hear a loud noise over and over again
    B) Diminution of a behavioural response with repeated stimulation
    C) A sudden loud noise repeatedly going off does not release a behavioural response

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45. What is Sensitization?
    A) When a behavioural response is amplified by repeated exposure to a stimulus.
    B) When a behavioural response is not amplified by repeated exposure to a stimulus
    C) When there is no behavioural response by repeated exposure to a stimulus

46. What is Classical Conditioning?
    A) Typically, this means that you learn to behave differently to stimulus B than stimulus A
    B) Typically, this means that you learn to behave a certain way to stimulus B and behave similar and differently to stimulus A
    C) Typically, this means that you learn to behave similarly to stimulus B as you do to stimulus A

47. What kind of conditioning is Positive reinforcement, Negative reinforcement, Positive punishment, and Negative punishment?
    A) Classical
    B) Operant
    C) Neither

48. What is Positive Reinforcement?
    A) Encourages behaviour by adding feedback
    B) Does not encourage behaviour by adding feedback
    C) Encourages behaviour by removing feedback

49. What is Positive Punishment?
    A) Encourages behaviour by removing feedback
    B) Diminishing behaviour by removing behaviour
    C) Diminishing behaviour by adding feedback

50. What is Negative Reinforcement?
    A) Does not encourage behaviour by adding feedback
    B) Encouraging behaviour by removing feedback
    C) Diminishing behaviour by removing feedback

51. What is Negative Punishment?
    A) Diminishing behaviour by removing feedback
    B) Diminishing behaviour by adding feedback
    C) Encouraging behaviour by removing feedback

52. Practice uses what kinds of skills?

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A) Punishment and Reinforcement
B) Positive Reinforcement and Positive Punishment
C) Negative Reinforcement and Negative Punishment

53. What is Observational Learning?
A) Looking out your window expecting to find something scientific
B) Walking around an empty yard trying to find something scientific
C) Learning what happens by observing another individual do something

54. What is a Testimony?
A) When someone explains something to you
B) When someone tells you something
D) When you have to give up
information against your will

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Answers

1. C)

2. B) Model building: hypothesis and run experiments – they don't have complex model about how the brain works

3. B) They can study anything, generally though, they ask big questions – they often lose interest if what they are working on isn't an empirical issue – try to deal with problems that are purely philosophical problems Conceptual analysis – they will dig to find the real meaning of the world
   Thinking and writing broken up – experiments – come to your own conclusion about something
   – they try to arrive at truths, they rely on the simulation that you have in your head Argumentation – 'bread and butter' – propositions that lead you through reasoning to get to a conclusion?

4. C) Of Science: 'is rage the same thing as anger?' Of Language: we have a concept of a unicorn, and we have a representation of what it is Of Mind: questions about (human) minds

5. A) Critiques?: don't pay enough attention to empirical study; it is impossible to know everything in your field because it's consistently changing; They sometimes think that the existence of a word implies the existence of its intended referent B) Identity Theory C) Qualia

6. C) critiques?: – every time an A.I works, they move the definition of A.I so that it doesn't count as artificial intelligence ('moving the goal-post') B) To design computer interfaces that humans can effectively use

7. B) Not interested in computer or animal languages Generally interested in human language (but not really written language, because it isn't natural – it takes time and effort to get it right) – spoken language (and sign language) comes naturally, not really taught but your brain picks up on the words and teaches itself - It is a subject matter – studies language (if they study memory, it is only to explain something in language) – they study what words mean, grammar, sound analysis, etc. CRICITIQUES: They don't care about other aspects with the mind (only concerned about language) SUBFIELDS: Phonology, Syntax, Semantics,

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and Pragmatics.

8. A) How the brain processes information and creates cognitive processes. The biological functions of mental phenomena. CRITICQUES: Believes and long term memory – challenging in contemporary neuroscience

9. C)

10. A) Hard to do well – so many factors in a classroom that it is difficult to study? Methods – sit in a classroom and try to figure out what is happening – case studies – CRITICQUES: Case studies – question 39

11. C) Enculturation – how people who move to a different culture, how they adjust – situated cognition, how you would spit in different words but not all words CRITICIQUES: Qualitative research – research not observed in numbers – considered deep (something that has meaning) – Quantitative research, numbers, height, weight, etc. – debate on how research should be done Research cannot be generalized enough to be useful across therefore it can be expensive

12. A) 8 or 9 hours for sleep for our age If you wake up before your alarm is not a good sign

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13. C)
14. A)
15. A)

16. B) People who take notes with hands are better in performance than those who take notes with a computer Taking notes with computer will not completely understanding what the professor is saying – 'learning later' Processing what the professor says – note taking

17. C) Performance reduced when multitasking – study shows – breaks are very good for the mind
    - comprehension and memory is compromised when multitasking Best to study in a quiet place

18. A) It's best to review your notes every day for a little bit (doesn't need to be a necessarily long time, just enough to go over everything learned in class) It's best to review notes so that when time for exams, you won't be overwhelmed Take a walk before studying, it will help improve test results

19. B)

20. A) Flash cards are great – guessing, even when wrong, will make you remember the right answer

21. A) Theory of LD - Overall cognitive ability is high – but their academic achievement is low Matthew affect – rich get richer, poor get poorer people who read more, have a higher vocabulary You can always pin-point where the weakness is – and how it's affecting you academically

22. A)
23. B) C) Methodological Definition
24. C)
25. A)
26. A)
27. B)
28. B)
29. A)
30. A)
31. C)
32. C)
33. A)

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34. B)
35. A)
36. B)
37. A)
38. C)
39. A)
40. B)
41. A)
42. C)
43. A)

44. B) Ex., the first time you hear a loud noise, you might jump, but afterward you stop jumping.

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45. A) Ex., at first you can barely feel a vibrating phone in your pocket, but eventually you become very sensitive to it.

46. C) Ex., the dog learns that when you pick up the leash, a walk is soon to follow. Also, Pavlov's salivating dogs.

47. B)

48. A) Present, make more likely
49. C) Present, Make less likely
50. B) Remove, Make more likely
51. A) Remove, Make less likely

52. A)

53. C Much of cultural learning (called "enculturation") is observational, but some is explicitly taught.

54. B We also get facts by figuring them out, but this is better described as "reasoning" or "inference" than "learning."

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Quiz 2 Angelo's Version

***Answers are altered based off our judgement* and some google searching :)**

Which of the following best describes Information Integration Theory?

a) Consciousness is the capacity of a system to integrate information
b) The more information we are exposed to, the more overloaded our working memory becomes. (Remember from lecture 95% sure)
c) Information is integrated with the help of attentional processing.

Which of the following creatures have **NOT** show to successfully use echolocation?

a) Bats
b) Humans
c) Dogs (Googled it)

What of the following best describes selective attention?

a) Our ability to focus on what is relevant, while ignoring what is irrelevant. (Remembered from lecture plus googled it)
b) Our ability to attend to the information that is ignored by others.
c) Our tendency to ignore things that we do not want to hear.

Which of the following is **NOT** one of Ekman's six basic emotions?

a) Anger.
b) Disgust.
c) Guilt. (Googled it)

Which of the following is **NOT** true of Treisman's attenuation model of selective attention?

a) The filtering of sensory information is a matter of degree.
b) Unattended information is not processed at all. (Remembered from lecture 90% sure)
c) Attenuated information can be processed further if it reaches a certain threshold or intensity.

Which of the following is **NOT** true proprioception?

a) It is the only sense that cannot be impaired
b) It operates through sensors in the muscles, tendons, and joints
c) It enables us to detect the position and movement of our limbs (Googled it)

When asked to draw a picture of a house that he was just presented with as a stimulus, Lenny draws only the right half if the house. What does Lenny likely suffer?

a) Blindsight
b) Hemispatial neglect (Googled it)
c) Change blindness

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Which of the following is **NOT** true of olfaction?

a) It involves the detection of the chemical molecules in the air.
b) Similar chemicals always smell the same. (Olfaction means sense of smell)
c) It is strongly linked to taste.

Which of the following is true of the performance of patients with orbitofrontal cortex dysfunction on the Iowa Gambling Task?

a) It is thought to provide evidence that emotions do not play a role in decision making.
b) They perform significantly better than non-patients, since they can think more clearly about what risks they are taking.
c) They typically fail to exhibit a stress response when selecting from a "bad" deck. Googled it: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orbitofrontal_cortex#Iowa_gambling_task

Which of the following is **NOT** used as evidence against the view that emotions involve signature brain activity?

a) Some characteristic fear behaviours do not require the amygdala
b) Many experiments fail to show increased activation of the amygdala during episodes of fear
c) Monkeys continue to fear even after their amygdala are removed

The theory of emotions stating that physiological **arousal (day 0)** is interpreted based on context is known as:

a) The two-factor theory.
b) Dual process theory. (A phenomenon in which 2 different processes of thought can occur (one conscious (controlled) and one unconscious(automatic))
c) Interpretivism.

Apu believes that his wife has been replaced by an imposter. He is most likely suffering from:

a) Charles Bonnet syndrome.
b) Capgras syndrome. (Googled it plus I remember from lecture)
c) Cotard syndrome.

Which of the following is an example of haptic touch?

a) The pressure of a fly landing on your hand.
b) Touching a sweater to feel what it is made out of.
c) Being poked by a stick.

The view of belief and imagination have the same representational format is know as?

a) The single code hypothesis ----> i think
b) The dual process hypothesis
c) The cognitive imagination hypothesis

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Which of the following best describes the “uncanny valley effect”?

a) A human-like robot attacking a human.
b) Falling in love with a human-like robot.
c) Experiencing revulsion at the sight of a human-like robot. (Googled it)

Which of the following is **NOT** true of selective attention?

a) It may be necessary to detect changes in a scene.
b) There is no evidence that it can occur without consciousness.(80%sure 100%notC)
c) It is tested using the dichotic listening task.

Which of the following is **NOT** used as evidence that attention is necessary for consciousness?

a) Change blindness **(Means something has changed but the person doesn’t notice)**
b) **Blindsight (Blind people) ----------> i think is correct**
c) Hemispatial neglect **(A deficit in attention to and awareness of one side of space)**

I am actually blanking out on this one ^ so i just put what each answer means lol

From a young age, Maggie has been having vivid imaginative episodes that she cannot control, and that often interfere with her ability to concentrate at work. Maggie is most likely suffering from:

a) Maladaptive mind wandering. (This one means just normal mind wandering aka Daydreaming)
b) Imaginative resistance. (Yeah it could be this).
c) Aphantasia. (This one means they cannot see images in their head)

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Quiz # 2 – Practice Questions

Question 1: What are the two types of cells in the retina?

a. Rods that help in low light, and cones that work best in bright light.
b. Cones that help in low light, and rods that work best in bright light.
c. Red cells that help vision in the centre, and white cells that help peripheral vision.

Question 2: Which of the following is NOT an example of cognitive imagination?

a. Counterfactual thinking.
b. Future action planning.
c. Wishful thinking.

Question 3: Which of the following is NOT true of aphantasia?

a. People's reports have never been supported by fMRI data.
b. It is not considered to be a disorder of visual imagery.
c. Some people are born with it.

Question 4: According to the single code hypothesis:

a. Imagination and belief play the same functional role.
b. Imagination and belief both involve propositional format.
c. One cannot draw any inferences on the basis of imagined states.

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT true of emotions?

a. They motivate us to perform actions.
b. They help us to detect relevant things in our environment.
c. They inhibit the responses of the autonomic nervous system.

Question 6: Which of the following findings would most strongly support the James-Lange theory of emotion?

a. Most emotions have a signature physiological response pattern.
b. People sometimes experience emotion without physiological arousal.
c. Emotions involve responses of the autonomic nervous system.

Question 7: Which of the following is true of Ian Waterman, the man who lost his sense of proprioception?

a. He never regained his ability to walk.
b. He cannot feel where his body and limbs are.
c. He gets around using echolocation.

Question 8: What does the case of GK, the patient with visual extinction, tell us about consciousness?

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a. It is possible to have conscious experiences that we cannot report.
b. There is a puzzle regarding how we can tell that someone is having a conscious experience without relying on verbal report
c. The fusiform face area is not the neural basis of face perception.

Question 9: Which of the following is NOT possible according to the global workspace theory?
a. Consciousness in the absence of attention.
b. A private conscious experience that is not shared by others.
c. Seeing something unconsciously.

Question 10: Which of the following models of attention has trouble accounting for the cocktail party effect?
a. The late-selection model.
b. The attenuation mode
c. The filter model.

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Samer's Notes

Slide # 1: Learning memory and representation

- Cognitive science is the study of cognitive systems
- In terms of the human mind and works in a loop

Cognitive Systems

- Is the system in which an agent perceives the outside world outside around the agent
- This is in the terms is of a human mind only

Environment -> Perception -> cognitive System -> Action ->

- In the perception phase it turns things from the environments into meaningful internal representation
- In the action phase it turns these perceptions into a physical change on the environment
- Turns desire into physical environment

The animal mind

- The human mind works by perceiving the outside environment by using their sensory organs that include their eyes, ears, nose and senses on their skin
- Doesn't have to be within the brain due to the fact not all animals have brain

The world -> Perception via sensory organs -> The brain -> action via actuators ->

- Once processed these actions are meaning physical changes

Robot Mind

- The robot mind works like the human mind in sense that they still perceive and process information to produce info to produce and action
- They perceive through sensors from the information taken and perceived by their sensors robots then perform

and output using actuators which come in many different
forms.
- an example of this process would be a automated vacuum which uses its
sensors to navigate around in order to clean

The world -> perception via sensors -> processing system -> action via actuators ->

- Ex: light sensors to help perceive light inputs

Disembodied Systems

- Functions much differently than other cog systems as it requires user input
- Doesn't have a body

When a disembodied system is perceiving information it updates its database.
- From here rather than performing an action it takes the information from the updated database and returns a display back to the
user.

User input -> perception: updating data base -> disembodied system -> action : back to user ->

- When info is receives database changes

Distributed Cognitive System

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- Is the belief that information is not only embedded within an individual but in both their social and physical
- The cognitive system is among multiple things
- An example is doing taxing and you would use a calculator then write down things then input it into your taxes
- Using more than one system to come with a solution
- By submitting something then the environment changes
- Ex: construction worker using a blueprint to make a building
- **Cognition:** is manipulation of representation
- Using memory to represent something
- Ex: a # 3 out in the world, preserve it , you have an eye we played it on our retina and fire neurons, then it detects what it is and is in your long term memory
- **Memory**

Animals	**Software**	**Disturbed System**
Brain, long/short term memory	Database, synthesis	Paper, brain, environment, disk manipulation

- **Sensory Memory:** Is like a scratchpad where all the memories can be over written with new memories , rewritten every second
- **Short Term:** acts like a temporary storage of memories some things from your short term end up in long term memory.
- **Long term:** are stored forever although might have difficulty retrieving these memories.
- **Sensory->short term -> long term**
- Hippocampus transfers short term into long term
- Procedural memory appears to happen in the, the basal, ganglia and motor cortex
- Representation get stored into memory
- Human memory
- Sensory memory, auditory memory
- Stays for couple of minutes for short term memory
- Experiences a traumatic event play video games
- Long term you might not never be able to find certain memories stored

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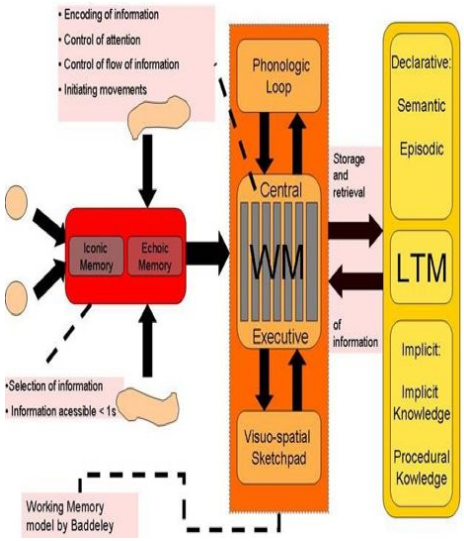

- **What is learning ?**
- Learning is changing memory with the purpose of preparing the mind for better action in the future
- **Habituation:** of a behavioral response with repeated stimulation
- Ex: if someone is screaming, you are shocked at first but as the more they scream the reaction diminishes over time or when someone pokes us
- **Sensitization:** is amplified by repeated exposure to a stimulus
- Ex: barley fell vibrating phone, know affects you ever time you hear a vibration
- **Classical Conditioning :** to associate two previously unrelated stimuli
- Ex: the dog learns that the leash means walks, touching the stove
- **Kinds of Operant Conditioning**
- **Positive Reinforcement:** (strongest) promotes behaviour
- **Negative Reinforcement**: baby screaming until you give candy
- **Positive Punishment**: you get burned by touching a hood car and never do it again
- **Negative punishment**: your parents cut your allowance because you lied about something
- **Practice** : is repeated action of doing something over and over again
- **Imprinting:** sensitive learning within animals where they believe that a different entity plays a role
- **Observationa**l: that happens by observing another individual do something
- **Testimony:** through someone telling you something . Typically university is this type of learning
- learning : Cultural Learning - There are three types of cultural learning they are as follows

conformist bias, prestige bias and content bias.
conformist bias - do what everyone else is doing.
prestige bias - do what the most successful are doing.
content bias - do what the best idea is.
-working memory are memories that you take from long term memories that can access for reference then fade

- Without hippocampus you can't turn short term to long term memory
- Cerebellums help the body move

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- Habituation is when you getting used to something , resonance diminished over time
- Classical condition: associating two common things together
- The dog and the lease are classical conditioning
- Positive reinforcement : strongest
- Negative: I can stop thing bad by doing something else
- Positive punishment: decreases a behaviour that is bad for you
- Negative: decreasing a behaviour by taking away something good
- animals practice and play to pretending that they are killing an animal , reflect what they do as an adult
- Through practice motor skills become instinct and becomes conclusions to them
- Testimony is like learning through someone else or reading something
- Inferences is somewhat is learning

Slide #2 : Cognitive Levels

- **Learning at a lear level: Fijian food taboos**
- **Learning at a psychological level: eating some fish can make you sick**
- **Learning at a cognitive level : adjusting parameter production**
- Production are little information processing rules that are fires up in the mind when it wants to do something
- Ex: you are hungry, you see food and eat it
- When something good or bad happens in the production used to get that states of affairs are made more to fire in the future
- **Learning at a biological level: synaptic change**
- Are the space between neurons where communication happens
- Neurons fire together and wire together

here is a theory called “Hebbian Theory” that states that neurons that fire together wire to together which means that synapses becomes more effective with repeated use.

- **Learning at a chemical level**
- Synaptic changes , taste receptors to tolerate bitter foods
- **Learning at a physical level**
- Poor level of learning , not really used in cognitive science and is often ignored
- Legitimate: ontology: a set of things said to exist
- Scholars are dismissive of the level above them, because they believe that the regularities found at higher level are or will be deducible from lower-level regularities.
- This is a form of reductionism.
- Why do we need the Sociological Level? // Group Behavior Phenomena
- - we need the sociological level because it helps describes certain group behaviours such as strikes, which otherwise would be difficult to do on an individual basis.
- Why do we need the Psychological level? // Influences of social context
- - we need the psychological level because in addition to the sociological level to help explain behaviors that are not influenced by their soci

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- al context.
- - we need it in addition to the cognitive level since it is a place for non-causal statistical
- models.
- Why do we need the Cognitive level? // Information Processing Level
- - we need the cognitive level in addition to the psychological level because it acts as an explanation for certain behaviours that need the language of information processing otherwise it would be to vague.
- - we need the cognitive level in addition to the biological level because both mental states and processes are defined functionally not anatomically.
- Why do we need the Biological Level?
- - we need the biological level in addition to the cognitive level because sometimes the
- biological structure influences behaviours in particular ways that the cognitive level cannot explain.
- - we need the biological level in addition to the chemical level because certain brain structures appear to be used in different ways chemically.
- Why do we need the Chemical Level? // The effect of drugs
- - we need the chemical level in addition to the biological level because it helps describe
- certain behaviours particularly with people who are under the effects of drugs.
- - we need it in addition to the physical level since physics doesn't tell us much about human behaviour.
- Proximate and Ultimate Description in Cognitive Science // Why do we eat?
- Proximate: we eat because we enjoy the taste of food and it satisfies our hunger.
- Ultimate: we eat because we need the nutrients and it is necessary for survival.
- The Cognitive level // Information Processing Level
- - cognitive science prefers descriptions of information and how it is represented and changed.
- - an example of this is a theory cognitive scientist have come up with that individual memories have certain "activation levels"
- that determine how easily that memory can be accessed.

Slide # 3: Fields that Compose of Cognitive Science

- Historically Core Fields: psych, philosophy, computer science, linguistic

Contemporary: Neuroscience

- Secondary fields : education and anthropology
- Psychology Subfields: cognitive, human factor, evolution, psycholinguistic , how do people make mistakes
- Methods: labs, experiments, computer cognitive systems
- Critiques: not enough model building, dustbowl empiricism , methodologically limited and underestimating the complexity of language
- Philosophy: usually big questions, methods of thinking and writing experiments, argumentation
- Subfields : mind, science, language
- Critique: empirical study, too many unimportant issues
- Computer Science: how mental processes can work on machines

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- Subfields: artificial intelligence, human interaction
- Critiques: over optimistic about robots that sometimes don't even work
- Linguistics: human spoken language and sound analysis
- Subfield: phonology, morphology, phonetics, syntax , semantics and pragmatics
- Critiques: they build useless models and are only one part of cognition
- Neuroscience: how the brain processes info and creates processes
- Critiques : underestimate language, leans to far towards nature in the nature vs. nurture
- Education: how people learn and case studies
- Critiques: case studies are useless and only one part of cognition
- Cognitive Anthropology: human culture
- Critiques: lean towards nurture, research is too expensive

Slide # 4: Analogy

- Similarities about things and comparing things and connecting them together
- **Retrial:** finding something good in memory to make an analogy
- ada: finding corresponding between elements of two analogues
- **Transfer/ adaptation**: using knowledge of on analogue to learn
- **Evaluation**: determining if the transfer did what you wanted it to do
- **Storage:** flash cards
- agngg the memory so that it can be used in the future
- Analogy by Other Names
- - Exemplar-based reasoning - Exemplar based reasoning is reasoning based on particular examples rather than on prototypes or rules.
- - Memory-based reasoning - Memory-based reasoning is reasoning based on memories rather than on using more abstract reasoning rules.
- Instance-based reasoning - Instance based reasoning is reasoning based on a particular instance in time, much like exemplar-based reasoning.
- - Case-based reasoning - Case-based reasoning is an Airfield that reasons from "cases "in memory
- Metaphor
- - Primary Scene - Primary scene is cognitive representation of experiences that everyone shares, such as swallowing.
- - Correlation-based Metaphor - A correlation-based metaphor, the base metaphor is sensory and the target is abstract. An example would be "prices have fallen sharply"
- Structure mapping theory: the structure of analogy's are important

.

Slide #5: How cognitive Science helps with school

- There is a theory that there is a learning styles but has very low scientific evidence towards it
- Taking notes: remember who takes notes more than someone who uses their computer for notes

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- Deeper thinking processes, doodling helps focus and listen in class\
- Multitasking: people cant do it, it doesn't work
- How much to study: fewer than 20 hours a week is bad
- The management: structure days and a to do list
- Memorization: flash cards, guessing a answer before you can seethe right answer actually makes you learn and remember the answer
- Walk before studying so you can process info
- Walk, study, sleep
- Writing: key to thinking clearly and most important for remembering

Sleep

- Sleep is necessary for encoding long-term memories.
- when you're awake your brain is active, when you're asleep your mind strengthens the connections to make your mind more efficient.

-

Slide # 6: Learning Disabilities

- Present at birth, dysfunctional brain
- Expressive: efficiently covering thoughts and ideas
- Receptive: able or willing to receive something: especially stimuli
- specific processing impairment
- Visual: auditory, working memory, processing speed
- The Working Definition of a map Disability
- - A learning disability is a unexpected academic underachievement
- - These learning disabilities affect a specific psychological processes
- - Specific impairments are:
- - Associated with dysfunction of the brain
- - It is present with you since birth
- - It is not primarily explained by cultural, psychosocial, psychiatric factors or lack of
- educational opportunity.
- - It is distinct from global learning intellectual impairments
- - There is no sign of academic improvement after intervention.
- Academic Achievement
- Reading
- - These are learning disabilities that are associated with reading: word recognition/phonology (dyslexia), fluency, and comprehension
- .Math
- - The learning disabilities that are associated with math: Problem-solving, accuracy (computations) and fluency.
- Written Language
- - The learning disabilities that are associated with written language are: handwriting,
- spelling, fluency, written expression. An example of this would the organizing thoughts and the flow of ideas.

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- Oral Language
- - Expressive or receptive
- - Expressive - Effectively conveying thoughts and ideas.
- - Receptive - Able or willing to receive something: especially signals or stimuli.
- Specific Processing Impairment
- Specific Cognitive Weaknesses:
- - Visual Processing: Generating, storing, and retrieving images.
- - Auditory Processing: Processing sounds.
- - Working Memory: Manipulating information.
- - Processing Speed: Performing simple tasks quickly.
- iatterntrengths and Weaknesses
- - Essential Features:
    - Average to above-average intelligence
    - a specific academic weakness
- c. a specific cognitive processing weakness
    - there is a meaningful relationship between the cognitive deficit and the academic deficit.
-

Slide # 7: Language

What is Language? Language has to descriptions as Functional and structural description.

- Functional Description - Language is a complex code by which agents can communicate information. When we say “complex” we are not referring to animal language such as bird calls. Animals don’t have a complex enough language, but have communication
- Structural Description - Language is a set of symbols that can be arranged in a certain way, also known to the English language as words and sentences. Board and used for computers as well .
- Some forms of language include: Natural Language, artificial language and computer language.
    - Natural language - natural language is language that is created by the culture of humans.
    - Artificial language - artificial language is language that is created by small teams and individuals.
    - Computer Language - computer language is language that is created as a artificial language for communications with computers, it typically lacks in ambiguity.

Animal Communication

- Animal communication is also referred to as “zoo semiotics”.
    - Zoo semiotics works through the use of gestures, expression, gaze following, vocalization, olfactory communication, and colouration.
    - the function of zoo semiotics is to establish dominance, courtship, ownership, food alert, raise alarm and metacommunication.

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- The verve monkeys used different calls to alert the other monkeys of the different predators.
- the honeybee's use a waggle dance to signal where food is relative to the sun.

Human Language

- Human language has structure, but that structure is implicit.
- We all know how to use language, but we don't know how we do it. Much like other phenomenon we must study it.
- Our knowledge of how to speak is implicit.

Disciplines of Linguistics

- Phonology - phonology is how sounds are organized and used in language
- Morphology - morphology is how sound and meaning interact in words.
- Syntax - syntax is how sentences are put together.
- Semantics - semantics is meaning in language.
- Pragmatics - pragmatics is how sentences interact with context to change meaning.

What is Logic?

- Logic - Logic is a formal and normative system of reasoning.
- Symbolic logic specifies ways that sentences can be represented unambiguously.
    - For all x (if cat(x) then mammal(x))
- Typical logic is very limited in its semantics
- Teaching animal human language
- Chomsky says that getting non human animals to try to talk like this is like trying to teach bees to bulid a beaver dam
- Linguistics say that animals don't have language
- Intra brain communication: the language of thought
- Jerry cogn put forward the notion that our minds use ''mentalese" or a language of thought
- The fact that you have trouble sometimes expressing what you want to say support this view how could you know what you wanted to say if the internal language were natural language ?

Slide # 8: Perception

Perception - Perception is the process by which an agent interprets and organizes sensations to produce a meaningful experience of the world around them.

- From a cognitive science perspective, it means turning information from one form into new and meaningful representations.

Typical Sensory Modalities : Vision , audition, haptics, taste and kinetic/propitiation

Human Vision

Extra mission Theory - Rays of light emanating from the eye in combination with the light in the world allow us to see.

Intromission Theory - Rays of light reflected from objects into the eye allow us to see.

Rods and Cones on Retina

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Rod - The most light sensitive photoreceptor cells in the retina used of night vision and peripheral vision.

Cones - There are (3) types of cones that correspond to colours...

- **Short = Blue**
- **Medium = Green**
- **Long = Red**

Depth Perception

- Size: The bigger the closer that object is to you.
- Perspective: Things are smaller on the fovea as they move away.
- Occlusion: When something is in front of something else, example that tree is occluding that house.
- Texture, Shading, Saturation: The closer things are the more saturated and texture gradient.
- Multiple Images - Includes both motion and binocular vision, when we see things move it helps us determine how big it is.

Dorsal and Ventral Stream

Dorsal Stream - The dorsal stream runs along the top of the brain like the dorsal fin of a shark, it is the "where" pathway. It is associated with motion, representation of object location and the control of both sets of arms and eyes.

Ventral Stream - The ventral stream runs along the bottom of the brain and is the "what" pathway. It is associated with form recognition and object representation and it is also associated with the storage of long-term memories.

How Does Audition Work?

- Audition works by taking acoustical energy which are sound waves and vibrates the eardrum when in the air. When underwater, it vibrates through your body so that you can hear.
- Localization is like depth perception for your ears, and it works by listening to the differentiation between the sounds in your ears to determine where an object is.
- What is echolocation? Echolocation is determining where something is by using echoes and the information they provide. Echolocation is used by both bats and dolphins.

Haptics (Touch)

- Haptics is crucial for the manipulation of objects, particularly in combination with proprioception. We feel through the sensors in our skin.
    - There are (2) action perceptions going on all the time
        1. Haptics
        2. Vision

Olfaction (Smell)

- For smell there is no clear energy continuum like there is for sound and light.
- Much of what we experience in taste, actually comes from our smell.
    - Which is why food taste bland when out noses are stuffy.
- What is the Smelly T-Shirt studies? The smelly t-shirt studies were studies that found that based on smell women could detect immune system compatibility, whereas men were able to detect ovulation.
    - What do Animals use Smell for?
        - They use it to establish territory

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- Sense fertility
- Ant Pheromones

Proprioception, Kinesthesia and the Vestibular System

Proprioception - You know where your body parts are without physically seeing them.

Kinesthesia - Knowing how your body moves.

- What is Phantom Limb? Phantom Limb is believing that a missing limb is still there. Phantom Limb is needed for an artificial limb to be effective.
- What is interception? Interception is the perception of bodily functions such as the perception of hunger, need of digestive elimination and heart rate.

Slide # 8 : Cognitive Science Myths

We only use 10% of our Brains

- This is not true, we use all of our brain for a matter of fact if any part of our brain gets damaged, you will suffer deficits.
    - Evolution would not “waste” energy building vast parts of your brain you do not use.
- Why would we believe that? We believe that we only use 10% percent of our brain due to availability cascade, wishful thinking, and people want to make money from you.
- What is true? What is true is that we can lose whole hemispheres and still function relatively normally due to the brain having redundancy.
    - If we remove 70% of your mora randomly, we’re not sure how badly off you will be.

Extrasensory Perception (ESP)

- ESP is not real, but we believe it due to confirmation bias, neglect of negative results and wishful thinking.

Listening to Mozart makes babies smarter

- This is not true, but we believe it because we hope it is true.
- the effect is small, short term, and only based on arousal from listening to the music
- The baby can get the same effect from gearing a scary passage from a Stephen King Book.

IQ Test Are Biased

- If IQ test were biased, they would under predict later success for certain groups and over predict for others BUT this does not happen.
- Huge panels of scientists with widely varying viewpoints have concluded that IQ test are not biased.
- A process called item thought is used to identify bad IQ test questions.

Happiness

- Money and Happiness - Money correlates with happiness until you’re making about $75k per year in Canada, then happiness begins to level off.
- Life events do not affect happiness - Winners of lotteries and people how have just lost a limb have changes in happiness for a couple of months but then return to normal.
    - This is due to much of our happiness being genetics, roughly 60% is genetic.

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- There are two kinds of happiness:
1. Pleasure, which is day-to-day happiness.
2. Life Satisfaction, which is a long-term happiness

Childhood Abuse Leads to Psychological Disorder

- It has been shown that childhood abuse and psychological disorders weakly correlate with one another with a correlation rating of 0.09.
- On the other hand it has been shown that conflict-ridden homes are much more likely to cause anxiety, depression and eating disorders.

Artificial Intelligence is a Failure

- This is not true, for a matter of fact our economy would collapse without the finding of AI researchers.
- People refer to AI as “Almost Implemented”

The Full Moon Makes People Act Differently

- This is not true, people believe this do to confirmation bias.

How Science Works

- Generation of a Theory - A theory is an explanation that suggests the existence of a theoretical entity that cannot be measured directly.
- These “Theories” can make predictions about the real world.
    - These predictions become hypotheses that can be tested with experiments and quasi experiments.
        - Experiments have control over participants and conditions, they manipulate some factor to see results.
        - Quasi-experiments are observations in the real world, most political science lessons are learned from quasi experiments since you cannot manipulate a entire country.

Results and Statistics

- Hypothesis and Falsifiability - The possibility that something is false.
- For something to be significant a threshold greater than 0.05 is needed also referred to as the “alpha level”.
    - What this means is that 1 in 20 experiments will turn out finding significance just by chance.
- We need statistics to turn a large list of numbers into something meaningful.

Science as a Culture

- Replicability - The premise of replicability is that the scientific community can correct for these flaws.
- Science’s self-correcting nature - When scientist publish their articles they make it public meaning that other scientist can critique their findings. From here other scientist will attempt to disprove your theory which is good as it makes sure the true findings are out there.
- Science as an epistemology - No other knowledge-generating enterprise as a rigorous and self-correcting mechanism.

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Slide # 9: Cognitive Bias

Anchoring

- What is anchoring? The anchoring is a processes of comparing something when you evaluate. The “anchor” is what you compare something to when you evaluate it.
    - An example would be comparing a movie to another movie when you say its good.
- Restaurants use anchoring by putting a very expensive on the menu to make other items look more reasonably priced.

Bandwagon Effect and Herd Instinct

- What is the Bandwagon effect? The bandwagon effect is believing things because everyone else around you believes the same thing. An example of this can be seen in sports when people are called Bandwagons for liking a team for doing good.
    - The bandwagon effect is why cults try to keep their members from talking to people outside of the cult so that they are not influenced by outside influences that are opposing the views of the cult.
- What is the herd instinct? The herd instinct is believing what everyone else does to avoid any social conflict. An example of this would be someone is vegan because their spouse is a vegan.

Confirmation Bias

- Confirmation Bias - A confirmation bias is when you accept, seek out, and remember things that will support your views. You also interpret information in a way that supports your views.

Contrast Effect/Context Effect

- Contrast Effect - The contrast effect is if you are observing two things at the same time, you will focus more on their differences when evaluating.
    - When men look at beautiful women, they will rate their wife as less attractive.
- Distinction bias - Distinction bias, things appear more different when viewed simultaneously.

Endowment Effect/Loss Aversion

- Endowment Effect - The endowment effect is people will demand more to give up an object than they were willing to pay to get it. This is due to the fact that once you own something, you find it more valuable.
- Loss Aversion - In economics and decision theory, loss aversion refers to people's tendency to strongly prefer avoiding losses to acquiring gains. Most studies suggest that losses are twice as powerful, psychologically, as gains.

- Hostile Media Effect - The Hostile media Effect is when you watch the news, you tend think they are hostile to your political views.
- Temporal Discounting - Temporal Discounting is the fact that we value things in the future less than things now, in a chaotic environment temporal discounting is at its extreme as the future is uncertain we value things much more in the present.

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- Moral Credential Effect - the moral credential effect is thinking of yourself as having acted morally allows for yourself to act immorally or behave badly. People will compensate between good and bad to reach an equilibrium with things such as bike helmets and dieting.
- Negativity Bias - The negativity bias is the bias that people play more attention the negative information, this is possibly due to our evolutionary history gearing our minds to focus on the negative as the negative back then could've been a great threat to life.
- Omission Bias - The omission bias is we think that doing harm is than not doing something to causes equal harm. Is it better to kill someone or do nothing to stop someone's death?
- Outcome Bias - The outcome bias is when judging a decision based on what ended up happening rather than on the information provided to the time the decision. An example of this is drunk driving, is it right to punish someone who kills someone more severely than on who got lucky and doesn't.
- Planning Fallacy - Planning fallacy is the fact that we underestimate how long it will take us to complete tasks in the future, this makes it easy for us to overbook ourselves.
- Wishful Thinking - Wishful thinking is believing something because you want it to be true, an example of this would be mothers who believe that their guilty son is innocent.
- Availability Heuristics - Availability heuristics is assuming that things that are most easily brought to memory are more common or probable, a issue with this is vivid and emotional things are easier brought to memory.
    - When shown news of murders, it makes you think that murders are more common than they really are.
- Base Rate Neglect - Base rate fallacy, also called base rate neglect or base rate bias, is an error in thinking. If presented with related base rate information (i.e. generic, general information) and specific information (information only pertaining to a certain case), the mind tends to ignore the former and focus on the latter.
- Belief Bias - Belief bias is the tendency to judge the strength of arguments based on the plausibility of their conclusion rather than how strongly they support that conclusion
- Conjunction Bias - The conjunction fallacy is a formal fallacy that occurs when it is assumed that specific conditions are more probable than a single general one.
- Gambler's Fallacy - The gambler's fallacy, also known as the Monte Carlo fallacy or the fallacy of the maturity of chances, is the mistaken belief that if something happens more frequently than normal during some period, then it will happen less frequently in the future, or that if something happens less frequently than normal during some period, then it will happen more frequently in the future
- Clustering Illusion - Clustering illusion is different ways for us to see patterns where none actually exist.
- Primacy and Regency Effect - The primacy and regency effect is that we remember what happens at the beginning and end more than what happens in between. This has been tested with colonoscopies to make it more pleasant.
- Just World Phenomenon - The just world phenomenon is that you believe the world is a just place, you will have a tendency to believe the victims of crime and misfortune did something to deserve it.

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- Actor-Observer Bias - The actor-observer bias is the tendency to explain the behaviours of others in terms of stable traits, and to explain one's own actions in terms of reactions to the situation.
- Risk Compensation - Risk compensation is a theory which suggests that people typically adjust their behavior in response to the perceived level of risk, becoming more careful where they sense greater risk and less careful if they feel more protected.

Slide # 10: Dreaming

Sleep and Dreaming

- Dreaming can occur in both REM and NREM states.
    - REM - Rapid Eye Movement sleep, or REM, is one of the five stages of sleep that most people experience nightly. It is characterized by quick, random movements of the eyes and of the muscles.
    - NREM - Non-Rapid Eye Movement, sleep is dreamless sleep. During NREM, the brain waves on the electroencephalographic (EEG) recording are typically slow and of high voltage, the breathing and heart rate are slow and regular, the blood pressure is low, and the sleeper is relatively still.
- 75% of our sleep is NREM.
- NREM creams tend to be short, dull and not dreamlike.
- REM sleep is characterized by Rapid Eye Movement, muscle atonic(muscles don't respond to motor control demands), and often dreaming.

Interference from the World

- Dreaming you need to urinate, which probably means you need to urinate. Its what your mind is telling you what to do in your dreams
- Speculative - Dreaming of teeth falling out caused by tooth grinding, which 70% percent of people do during sleep.

The Dreaming Brain

- The brainstem is very active, sending information forward.
- The DLPFC is deactivated, perhaps explaining our reduced reasoning ability during dreams, and our not noticing what's weird but also our difficulty in remembering dreams. That's why you don't really think through problems in the brain when sleeping
    - The DLPFC is a part of the frontal lobes toward the top and side.
    - You don't notice your dreams that seem to be weird

Dream Recall

- We typically forget dreams.
- This correlates with visuospatial skill and individual differences in working memory.
- Both animals and infants cannot report dreams.
- Commonly people assert there was much more to their dream than they can report.

How to Record Dreams

- The scientifically best way to remember your dream is to wake people up at many points during the night and get them t report their dreams. Other ways include:

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        - Ask people every morning to report their dreams.
        - Ask people to keep a dream diary.
        - Ask people what their dreams tend to be like.

What are Dreams Like?

- During dreams scene shifts are common.
- They tend to be narrative, and tend to be experience in first person.
- Dream emotion tends to math consent - Dreams can be bizarre, but not often in this way.
- They are always animated.
- Dreams are rarely bizarre, but when they are we often do not really notice it until we are awake.
    - Selection bias: Bizarre dreams are easier to remember are often talked about.

What are Dreams NOT like?

- Dreams are not films, visual images, recent social situations, and pre sleep behaviour are rarely incorporated into dreams.
- Recent episodic memories even salient ones are rarely incorporated into dreams.

Threat Simulation Theory (TST)

- A theory developed by philosopher Anti Revenue
    - A major function of dreaming is to practice dealing with joscris that were common in our ancestral environment.

Support for TST

- Animal dreams are highest in kids and decrease with age.
- Negative emotions in dreams appear twice as often as positive ones.
- The only kind of recurring dream with any frequency is being threatened by animals, monsters, people, or natural disasters, and the response was watching, running, or hiding.
- Westerners dream of things we rarely experience
- Ancestral threats are over represented
- People react appropriately to dream threat 94% of the time.

How You can affect your dreams

- you can affect your sleep with pre-sleep attention to a specific concern, this is called “dream incubation”.

AIM Model of Conscious State

- Activation - Basic level of brain activation (the brain stem is sending info into the head)
- Information Flow - sensory input vs. internal fictive input
- Mode of Information Processing - Amerigo-cholinergic neuromodulation
- Activation-Synthesis Hypothesis - Dreams are the cortex trying to make sense of chaotic inputs from the brainstem.

Support for the Activation-Synthesis Hypothesis

- dream emotion seems to shape dreams, not the other way around.
    - an “anxiety dream” will often shift from one anxiety producing scene to another.
    - The emotion makes the brain stem send reactions to the brain while dreaming making people feel a curtain way
- Dream recall cessation is almost always caused by forebrain lesions.

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Dreams and Waking States

- People who have no dream imagery tend to also have waking deficit in imaging memories.

Lucid Dreams

- A lucid dream is where you know you're dreaming and can control your actions and sometimes your dream content.
- You can only control your eyes in the real world. They look if peoples eyes are moving from action lead to the conclusion of lucid
- 5 seconds in the dream are 5 seconds in the real world
- Could be a reactivation of the DLPFC, which allows you to see dream content for what it is, and control yourself.
- Training: dream diaries and reality checks

Sleep Paralysis

- In Sleep Paralysis, you feel awake and you might feel chest pains.
- When you are in a lucid dream you cannot move, caused by carryover of muscle atonia from sleep to waking.
- You have hallucinations, often of the presence of a malevolent character.
- You feel abject terror.

Slide # 11 : mortality

Why do we have Morals?

- Morals were evolved to help us take care of the other people in out groups, not not so much people outside of our groups.

The Expanding Circle

- Self interest - Self interest is caring about myself and my family.
    - All animals have instincts for gene-preservation.
- Friendship - Friendship is caring for historical cooperated partners.
    - This is shared with chimps
    - Sharing food used to be a life-and-death matter for us.
- Tribalism - Tribalism is caring about us, but not them.
    - Tragedy of Commons
    - Evolved morals in humans took care of this
    - Anthropological survey shows that ethnocentrism is universal.
- I care about all people or creatures that can have positive or negative experiences
    - Tragedy of common sense morality
    - This requires abstract reasoning and values

How do we know Morality evolved?

- In general, the evolved and well-learned behaviours work faster than deliberate ones.
- When you force people to play a prisoner's dilemma game quickly, they are more likely to cooperate.

Footbridge/Trolley Explanation

- Greene's experiment reveals that there are two competing systems for our moral considerations:

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1. Some kind of rational, utilitarian calculus which makes switch cases permissible.
2. An emotional reaction caused by a dislike of “getting our hands dirty”

Hadith's Moral Foundation Theory

- Care/Harm
- Liberty/Oppression
- Authority/Subversion
- Fairness/Cheating
- Loyalty/Betrayal
- Sanctity/Degradation
- Mcemonic: CLAFTS

Disgust

- People who disgust us we judge more harshly for purity related moral inflactions
- Police are more like to arrest obese people

Moral Dumbfounding

- A man brings home a ready-to-cook chicken has sexual intercourse with it than cooks and eats it.
    - Did he do something wrong? Most would say yes, but can’t really explain why.

Should You Trust Your Instincts?

- People look to their feelings to judge whether something is moral or not.
- You can make people think something is more immoral than it is with bad smells or bitter tastes.
    - Feeling vs. Principles, does it feel right? does it conflict with moral principles?

Politics and Morals

- Right-wing people tend to have all six moral foundations fairly strong.
- Left-wing people tend to have only care/harm and liberty/oppression strong .
- Libertarians tend to only have liberty/oppression strong.
- This is mostly genetics, which means your politics is mostly genetic.
- They right wing are disgusted by drinking the wrong drink

Slide #12: Religion

Person Permanence

- Person Permanence - Person Permanence is the belief that people are still here with us even though they are dead.
    - This does not seem to shut off immediately when someone dies, leading to the belief that their mind still exists.
    - Studies show that most people, even self-described atheists, attribute mental states to the dead.

Is This Learned or Innate?

- If something is learned, we predict that it gets stronger during enculturation.
- The opposite happens with attributing mental states to the dead. Kindergarteners were more likely to do this than older children.
- This suggests that there is an innate component - Are we natural dualists?

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Pascal Boyer's Counter ontology Theory

- We have subsystems for understanding different things in the world: contagion, persons, living things, tools, physical objects. These form "ontologies".
- We find fascinating things that belong to one category but have one (or close to one) thing from one another .
    - A ghost or god is a person without a body
    - A zombie is a person with no mind.
    - A crying statue is an object with one biological property
- Studies show that people find these one-violation concepts the most plausible.

Old Brain and New Brain

- Our old brain is intuitive, we are conscious of its outputs, not it's processing.

Dead Bodies are Naturally Counter Ontological

- We are fascinated with corpses, because they bring up intuitions from different systems that are contradicting.
    - Religion comes in to fill the gap left by these intuitions.
    - Our contagion system fears dead bodies as they bring illness and disease, our natural instinct.
    - Our theory of mind makes us think the person is still alive and we might feel love. This helps us cope with losses

Explaining Duel Funerals

- The second burial signifies the acceptance that the person is gone and will only exist in their memory.
- The first burial is to remove the body for health purposes.

Theory: Religion Encourages Pro-social Behavior

- Imagine how a monkey's reputation can be hurt by stealing a banana.
    - Without language, the monkey's reputation can only be hurt in the mind of those who directly see you.
    - With language, a reputation can spread and affect someone for years.
    - One theory states that people evolved to have beliefs in the supernatural agents to keep us from behaving poorly when no one was watching.
    - This requires group selection which is controversial.
        - Group Selection - Group selection refers to one mechanism of evolution in which natural selection acts at the level of the group instead of at the more conventional level of the individual.

Evidence

- People are more pro-social when primed with supernatural concepts.
    - People think that gods have "strategic" knowledge.
    - Gossip is theorized to have a similar function, and it also focuses on strategic knowledge.

Why are Individuals Religious?

- Religiosity is about 50% genetic and 50% environmental, specifically;
    - 47% genetic
        - Environment

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- Family upbringing = 11%
- Non-family environment = 43%

We create or call upon religious ideas when we encounter something strange

- Humans see patterns in completely random events and use religion to explain them.
    - i.e. there is a drought and people blame it on angry gods.

Lecture #13: Cognitive Science in Film

- Sometimes it is random and can happen cause of eversion
- What is Transient Global Amnesia? Transient Global Amnesia is a sudden, temporary episode of memory loss that can't be attributed to a more common neurological condition, such as epilepsy or stroke.

Memento

Henry Molaison is the most famous case, he was a American memory disorder patient with anterograde amnesia.

Henry was able to learn procedural but not declarative memory so he could learn how to do things like ride a skateboard but not vivid memories.

People who get their hippocampus lesioned now are warned and can prepare, so that they'll have memory of it after the procedure.

the whole movies is knowing why the end of the story is the way it is

The movie is about memory in a sense, the character says he doesn't have short term memory, which he does. He doesn't have the ability to turn short term memory into long term memory

Was able to learn procedural memories , doing things so many time to remember who to do it well but doesn't know why

Inside Out

Core memories interact with how you are : fear, anger, joy, sadness, surprise and disgust

They are basic emotions that everyone has

There's no antagonist in the film , where as its against your self that is about cognitive science

Matrix (1998)

It deals with the fundamentals of your brain ,with information and maybe there is a trick in your brain that the world isn't real

Your nerves are wiring

The fourteen floor (1998)

A bunch of artificial intelligence movies out there , about robots and how they have human interactions and feelings

There's a very strong cultural idea that artificial intelligence is that they are harmful to the world , there is a sense of threat with them

Lecture 14: Imagination

things We have no trouble imagining

- a large spoon, a large cat beside a bed, and a enormous raven in a car.
- If we've never seen an enormous raven in a car how are we able to imagine this?

On average people think about the future once every 16 minutes

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We use memory to make imagination

- People with alzhemiers also have trouble imagining the future
- Many of the same brain areas are active for both tasks
- The default network in the brain kicks in when you're are bored or not doing anything
- Impact bias: we think that future emotional reactions will be stronger than they really will be. This is true even for imagined past events

Degraded memories are not blurred or pixelated. “attack formation” on a chess board is not a visual property We can retrieve based
on word queries Missing objects are not blank spaces
Hallucinations : Often involuntary (though sometimes imagination is also involuntary, as in post-traumatic stress disorder)
Often believed (though not always) Often “projected” on the real world (though imagination can do this too, as with
imaginary companions, and
sometimes hallucinations track the eyes
Charles Bonnet Syndrome: Only visual Most people hallucinate shapes, colors or patterns, but never people or objects.
More complex: faces, notation (music or text)
More complex: costumed people marching around.
•Never interactive, never familiar, never emotional, never meaningful
Problem in V1 and V2, low level visual brain areas
Usually not believed. Do not lead to delusions. We can get many CBS symptoms from sensory deprivation.
Migranes: Migraine auras are hallucinations that can accompany migraine headaches.
Often they start as one thing and turn into another—such as zigzag lines into checkerboard patterns.
It tracks the progress across the brain.
Daydreaming:
Thinking about things unrelated to your current task.
People mindwander about 47% of the time.
•Lovemaking seems to be the only activity that people don’t daydream during
•People are happier when thinking about what they are doing, even if the task isn’t fun
Pilots daydream when they have nothing to do.

Laboratory Theory - Imagination reflects visuospatial memory
- When we are asked to imagine an enormous raven, when we have never seen one...
- We make an analogy with something enormous that is similar to a raven such as a crow.
- We then transfer the “enormous "means from the crow to the raven. That is how we imagine things.

- Coherence: SOILIE takes in a word and generates a list of co-ocurring labels. But this list is sometimes

incoherent. Coherencer looks at the co ocurrance of the things in the list, and replaces the label that has the lowest co
-occurrence with the other labels.
It does this until the whole set is coherent.

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This was done by my graduate student Mike Vertolli.

The Two Stages of Imagination

1)Training Phase which is perception

2)Visualization phase which is imagination.

Episodic Memory

- Episodic Memory - Episodic memory is the memory of autobiographical events (times, places, associated emotions, and other contextual who, what, when, where, why knowledge) that can be explicitly stated. It is the collection of past personal experiences that occurred at a particular time and place.

Semantic Memory

- episodic memories are created each contributes to a prototype in semantic memory representing the average distribution for that phrase and attribute. For example, a large raven's size will contribute to the prototypes: Large + Raven = Large Raven

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Abdul-Malik Version From 1st Semester

F=Q: A guiding metaphor of current cognitive science is that the mind is like what?
A: *computer program

Q: Neurons that fire together wire together are what theory?
A: Hebbian theory

Q: Keith & poor children good at reading
A: Keith will downplay the importance

Q: What kind of AI uses analogy? /
A: case-based reasoning

Q: Why is it good to study at night? /
A: there are fewer distractions at night, tend to remember more due to sleep

Q: Which is a claim of moral foundations theory? /
A: There are six moral foundations

Q: Which of the following is not a step of analogy
A: Template matching

Q: How does cognitive science differ from psychology?
A: Cognitive science involves multiple disciplines

Q: What is true about learning disabilites
A: The are distinct from global learning impairments

Q: Which is true of long-term memory, in humans?
A: It has declarative and procedural elements

Q: Which of the following has been found to be true and is evidence that morality evolved? /
A: Under time pressure people make more prosocial decisions

Q: Sometimes people respond differently…. Fast behavior:
A: evolved or well-learned behaviour

Q: Can a streaming movie system's reccomendation system be considered a cognitive agent?
A: Yes, because it executes a cognitive task

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Q: What kinds of happiness are scientists interested in?
A: Life satisfaction and moment-to-moment happiness

Q: Who are some major cog science theorists in analogy and metaphor?
A: Lakoff, Genter, Hofstadter

Q: If there is a very, very cheap item on menu, what will it encourage people to do?
A: Buy something cheaper than they normally would

Q: Which statement best describes dreams in non-REM sleep?
A: They tend to be dull

Q: Some people stop remembering dreams. What is this almost always caused by?
A: forebrain injuries

Q: What is “reductionism”
A: The belief that higher level expl. Will be deducible from regularities at lower levels.

Q: A person puts on rubber-soled shoes and as a result runs faster on a slick surface.
A: Risk compensation

Q: What is the relationship between theories and hypothesis?
A: Theories provide broad accounts of world. Hypotheses are specific predictions based on theories.

Q: Smart phone as a robot, we would consider the vibration function to be what?
A: Sensor

Q: Most learning disabilities affect:
A: reading

Q: Which list contains entities all frm the same level of analysis?
A: Response time, dopamine, stimulus

Q: What is it called when one realizes, that one is dreaming?
A: Lucid Dreaming

Q: What happens if you play classical music for a baby over the course of a year?
A: Each instance has a short-term effect on intelligence because of arousal

Q: Which levels are in the correct order from low to high?
A: Cog, sociological

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Q: Why do we need to explain learning at the cognitive level?
A: exp. Of certain behaviours w/o language of info. Processing is vague

Q: What is evolutionary psychology?
A: USing hypothesis generated by thinking about evolution

Q: What sub-field of comp sci is most relevant to cog. Sciene?
A: Artificial intelligence

Q: In the context of COg science, what is “testimony”?
A: Beliefs that people get by having them communicated from someone else

Q: What characterizes sleep paralysis?
A: feelings of terror

Suppose a husband and wife get into a fistfight, and both are equally responsible for starting it. They believe that the police are supposed to arrest the person who doesn't call the police. How might a cognitive scientist describe the situation the husband and wife were in before the police are called?

Select one:

a. Tragedy of the commons

b. First-blood principle

c. Prisoner's dilemma

Susan is in her first year of university and taking a psychology course. After receiving a C on her midterm she tells her parents that she is not doing well because she is a visual learner and therefore struggles in lecture-based classes. According to the video and lecture presented in class, Susans explanation is ___.

Select one:

a. Strong. There is strong evidence that people have different learning styles

b. Weak. Most people visualize the words they hear, so a lecture would result in visual stimulation

c. Weak. There is no conclusive scientific evidence that people have different learning styles

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Suppose the news starts a trend of reporting cases of people burning their hands on stoves. What would be the likely outcome of this?

Select one:

a. The media attention will function as a warning. As a result, people will start burning their hands less often

b. The thought is disturbing, so because of cognitive dissonance people will be in denial about the problem and believe it is not happening

c. People will start thinking that getting burned on stoves is more likely and common, because of the availability heuristic

How are people's ideas of randomly generated sequences of numbers biased?

Select one:

a. People underestimate the frequency of long sequences of repeated numbers in random number lists

b. When viewing random events, their religious beliefs are reduced, at least temporarily

c. As a basketball player makes several baskets in a row, people think the player becomes more and more likely to make a miss

When light enters the eye, it forms a pattern of light on the retinal neurons. How does this change when it gets into long-term memory?

Select one:

a. A spatially-organized series of colors is stored

b. It never enters long-term memory because visual information is handled by the visuo-spatial sketchpad

c. It is transformed into a fact-like representation.

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Kerri is thinking of buying a coat but is unsure. The salesperson suggests she buy it and simply return it later if she decides she doesn't like it. Kerri agrees and buys the coat. What will the effect of being able to return the coat have on Kerri? (note: There is no typo in this question.)

Select one:

a. She will like the coat less because people are happier when they can't go back on their choices

b. She will like the coat less because of the endowment effect

c. She will take poor care of the coat because she will not quite feel that it is hers

Q: A person puts on rubber sole shoes and as a result runs faster on a slick surface . This is an example of what bias
A: Risk Compensation

Q: What is a reasonable explanation for why we do not take particular notice in bizarreness during our dreams
A; because of the chaotic input from the brainstem

Q: if there is a very cheap item on the menu , what would that encourage people to do ?
A: buy more than they normally would

Q: What is underachievement ?
A: performing worse than the general intelligence

Q: What's a way to remove someone's consciousness of something that a person is doing?
A: have a person repeat a thing multiple times

Q: Some people stop remembering dreams . What is almost always the cause of this ?
A: forebrain injuries

Q: What describes negative punishment
A: removing a stimulus to decrease behaviour

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Q: The leading cognitive architectures hold that thoughts work through
A: spreading activation through a network of action symbols . The most active symbols determine the next action

Q: What's the relationship between a hypothesis and a theory
A: Theory’s are broad accounts of the world. Hypotheses are special predictions bases on the theories

Q: In science what is a model
A: A representation that excludes unimportant informations

Q: Why is the belief that people act abnormally when where is a fullmoon on wide spread
A: confirmation bias

Q: Which is true in long term memory in humans ?
A: it has a declarative and procedural elements

Q: When dreams are bizarre , we often don’t notice until we are awake . Why might that be?
A: dreams tend to scene shift , distracting us from the strange content of dreams

Q: suppose four house have access to the same pool area, over time no one cleans up the area around the pool what is this an example of
A: reciprocal altruism

Q: Which of the neurotransmitter is associated with pattern detection
A: dopamine

Q: What are the four historical fields that are composed cognitive science
A: Psych, philosophy, linguistics , computer science

Q: As things become automatic , they become ?
A: easier, faster , less conscious

Q: What percentage of how religious are is attributable to their genetic makeup
A: 40-60%

Q: what level of study specializes information processing level
A: COmputer

Q: which is an example is a view of reductionism
A: some phenomena are better understood by one domain while others are better understood by others

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Q: which philosophical method involves describing a hypothetical situation and rely on the reader's intuitions about it ?
A: thought experimentation

Q: Which step in analogy is determining whether a transfer did what you wanted it to do
A: EValuation

Q: when does a downward counterfactual reduce happiness
A: when the person thinks that could be me

Q: which list contains entities of all forms from same level of analysis
- Unsure

Q: intuitions is often the result of
A: reasoning about recently acquired declarative knowledge

Q:which is true of long term memory
A: it has declarative and and procedural elements

71. An associative network is good for ___

Select one:

a. Using feedback to model perception

b. Associating meaning with external referents

c. Learning without feedback

Which field has experimentation as its primary methodology?

Select one:

a. Artificial intelligence

b. Psychology

c. Linguistics

Which sentence is an example of "habituation" learning?

Select one:

a. The first time you hear a loud noise, you might jump, but afterwards you stop jumping when hearing the noise.

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b. You eat a new food and then get sick because of the flu. However, you develop a dislike for the food and feel nauseated whenever you smell it.

c. At first you can barely feel a vibrating phone in your pocket, but eventually you become very sensitive to it.

According to the threat simulation theory of dreaming, we tend to dream of what kinds of things?

Select one:

a. Flying and other unrealistic activities, such as breathing under water

b. Dangers common in the environment humans evolved in

c. Threatening situations and a mismatched emotional respo

Studies show that between 80% and 90% of people will choose to throw a switch that would change the path of a train so that it kills one person on a track instead of five people on a different track. Participants (not scientists) usually justify this based on principles of what?

Select one:

a. Deontological principles

b. Utilitarianism

c. Pascal's "Harm Minimization Theory"

According to the activation-synthesis hypothesis, how are dreams generated?

Select one:

a. Dreams only happen when the frontal lobes have enough activation, and the brainstem is relatively quiet

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b. Dreams are synthesized from episodic memories from the previous few days

c. Dreams are interpretations of signals from the brain stem

A sales rep tells you about her most expensive computer before she tells you about cheaper ones. What bias is she trying to take advantage of?

Select one:

a. Discounting

b. Anchoring

c. Availability

Do people always believe that what they are seeing when they hallucinate actually exists in the world?

Select one:

a. Yes. If the subject did not believe it, it would not be considered hallucination

b. No, because hallucinations that come from the inferotemporal cortex are only simple shapes that are not realistic enough to be believed

c. No. sometimes people learn not to trust their hallucinations

What is a theorized cause of the belief in an afterlife?

Select one:

a. A combination of person permanence and our natural psychological dualism

b. Visions of dead people in dreams end up being used in religious belief systems

c. The belief is a cultural adaptation that causes people to behave better in organized societies

2. The distinction bias shows that:

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a) **Things appear more different when viewed simultaneously**

b) Things appear more similar when viewed simultaneously

c) People are better at judging differences in taste when they have their eyes closed

d) No one can tell the difference between Coke and Pepsi

3. What percentage of our sleep is in non-REM?

a) 10%

b) 25%

c) 50%

d) 75%

4. Utilitarianism believes in a _____ and is related to the ____ brain

a) Maximization of happiness, New

b) Maximization of happiness, Old

c) Moral absolute, New

d) Moral Absolute, Old

5. You find your wife less attractive after looking at pictures of beautiful celebrities. This is an example of:

a) The Bandwagon Effect

b) Confirmation Bias

c) Endowment Effect

d) Contrast Effect

6. Which of these would require a quasi-experimental technique?

a) Determining whether men are more attracted to a woman after they've crossed a rickety bridge

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b) Observing whether or not dogs salivate when a bell is wrung

c) Examining the success of a specific government, versus another

d) Seeing if people can tell the difference between tap and bottled water

7. Which is NOT an example of what dreams are like?

a) Dreams tend to be experienced in first person

b) Dreams tend to be narrative

c) Dreams tend to incorporate recent episodic memories

d) Dreams tend to feature scene shifts, similar to TV scene cuts

8. True or False: You act less morally under cognitive load because the new brain is moral and it has been distracted?

a) True

b) False

9. Which of these is NOT a reason we are fooled into thinking we only use 10% of our brains (according to the lecture)?

a) Availability cascade

b) Others want to make money off of you

c) Illusory correlation

d) Wishful thinking

10. Syntax is:

a) How sounds are organized and used in language

b) How sounds and meaning interact in words

c) How sentences may be put together in a language

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d) How sentences interact with context to change meaning

11. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of REM sleep discussed in class?

a) DLPFC activation

b) Muscle atonia

c) Dreaming

d) Rapid Eye Movement

12. Which of the following is NOT one of Haidt's Moral Foundations that is important to Left Wing politicians?

a) Care/Harm

b) Fairness/Cheating

c) Liberty/Oppression

13. According to the _____ effect, stores have generous return policies because once you own an item, it is worth more to you than the money you paid:

a) Endowment

b) Context

c) Retail

d) Value Inflation

14. The computational theory creates the best analogues because…

a) It bases its analogues on superficial similarities

b) It bases its analogues on function and causal relationships

c) It bases its analogues on symbols

d) It creates analogues using a mathematic formula

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15. According to _____, we think that doing harm is worse than not doing something that causes equal harm:

a) Outcome Bias

b) Negativity Bias

c) Omission Bias

d) Potential Harm Bias

16. The Threat Stimulation Theory argues that…

a) When people are faced with an immediate physical threat, their heart rates increase

b) A major function of dreaming is to practice dealing with threats

c) Imagining a threat is just as stressful as experiencing one

d) Going through a threat simulator will significantly reduce someone's phobias

17. Someone who is said to be on the "hedonic treadmill"…

a) Commits one crime and is tempted to commit more

b) Is obsessed with their child gaining intelligence and exposes them to more advanced stimuli

c) Turns a blind eye to information that would disprove their belief system

d) Is unsatisfied with their fortune, no matter how much they make

18. Exemplar-based reasoning is:

a) Based on particular examples rather than on prototypes or rules

b) Based on prototypes or rules rather than examples

c) Reasoning from memories, as opposed to more abstract reasoning rules

d) Reasoning from abstract rules, rather than memories

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19. What percentage of your happiness, and political affiliations, is genetic?

a) 20%

b) 40%

c) 60%

d) 80%

20. When you are lucid dreaming, which body part are you able to control in the real world?

a) Your eyes

b) Your lips

c) Your shoulders

d) Your fingers

21. Which coin flip combination is least likely?

a) HTHTHTHTHT

b) TTTTTTTTTT

c) HTTHTHHHTH

d) a and b are equally unlikely

e) All of the above are equally likely

22. According to the Actor-Observer Bias,

a) We are more prone to liking someone if they mimic our behaviour

b) **We are more likely to explain others negative behaviour in terms of stable traits**

c) People are generally good at determining the true meaning behind someone else's behaviour

d) We tend to believe people's actions are dependent on the situation they're in

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23. A researcher wants someone to remember their dream accurately. Which would give the WORST results?

a) Ask them to write down their dream as quickly as they can when they wake up

b) Wake someone up during their sleep at many points to get reports

c) Give someone a cup of coffee as soon as they wake up, and before they report, to stimulate their brain

24. We are more likely to offer up our time in the future, rather than in the present. This is due to:

a) Loss Aversion

b) Temporal Discounting

c) Context Bias

d) Time Value Bias

25. Dr. Davies provided which example of an event that would have a long-term effect on happiness?

a) Divorce

b) Becoming paraplegic

c) Winning the lottery

d) Getting into university

26. Which of these is not a part of Haidt's Moral Foundations Theory:

a) Loyalty/Betrayal

b) Friendship/Enemies

c) Authority/Subversion

d) Sanctity/Degradation

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27. According to the lecture on dreaming, what part of the brain is very active during dreaming?

a) The brainstem

b) The amygdala

c) The hippocampus

d) The dorsolatoral prefrontal cortex

28. Which of these is not a part of the expanding circle of morality?

a) Self-interest

b) Friendship

c) Romantic kinship

d) Tribalism

Q: which thought experiments attempts to show you that computers cannot be conscious

A: Chinese arguement

Quiz 3 Practice

1. Which of the following conditions is sometimes accompanied by a loss of the feeling of acting freely?

a. Anarchic hand syndrome.
b. Executive dysfunction.
c. Dominance impairment.

2. Which of the following is true of religion, according to the “function view” discussed in lecture?

a. It is a spandrel.
b. It is an adaptation that encourages prosocial behaviour.
c. It spreads like a meme or a virus.

3. Which of the following is true of the ethical theory known as “deontology”?

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a. Whether an action is right or wrong depends on its consequences.
b. Whether an action is right or wrong depends on the rule on which it is based.
c. Whether an action is right or wrong depends on whether it feels good to do it.

4. Which of the following has NOT been found regarding the connection between autism and mindreading?
a. Only about 20% of autistic children answer correctly on the false belief task.
b. Autistic children have difficulty processing social cues.
c. Autistic children have intact abilities for engaging in pretend play.

5. Which of the following is true, according to Chomsky's "nativism"?
a. An individual's linguistic competence and performance are the same thing.
b. All languages share an underlying universal grammar.
c. Language is something you learn from the environment.

6. Which of the following has NOT been suggested as a prosocial benefit of religion?
a. It helps communities identify "free riders".
b. It encourages charitable giving.
c. Prolonged membership in religious community rewires social parts of the brain.

7. Which of the following is NOT true of implicit biases?
a. They are typically conscious.
b. There is evidence that they sometimes affect medical diagnosis.
c. They are automatically triggered.

8. Which of the following is NOT a core theme in Haidt's moral foundations theory?
a. Care/harm.
b. Generosity/Selfishness.
c. Fairness/cheating.

9. According to Wegner's "theory of apparent mental causation", how does the feeling of consciously willing an action arise?
a. As the result of an inference based on certain cues.
b. As the result of a non-physical process.
c. As the result of observing what one's body is doing.

10. Which of the following has been suggested as an effective way of addressing implicit bias, as discussed in lecture?
a. Training oneself to become more aware of prejudiced behaviour.
b. Interacting more with members of one's own social group.
c. Being exposed to stereotypes and being told that they are wrong.

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